FILED
JUL 16 1970
E. ROBERT SEAVER, CLERK

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

TERM, 19

No. 404

EVELIO DEL TORO,

Petitioner,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Respondent.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

To the Honorable Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States:

Evelio Del Toro prays that a Writ of Certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, entered in the above entitled case on May 18, 1970.

OPINION

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit is unreported as yet and will be found on pages 1 to 8 of the Appendix.

JURISDICTION

The opinion and the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit was dated and entered on May 18, 1970, and the order denying a rehearing was entered on June 18, 1970. Copies of the judgment and order denying rehearing will be found on pages 9 and 10 of the Appendix.

The jurisdiction of this Court to enter the writ of certiorari is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1254(1).

QUESTION PRESENTED

WHETHER THE TRIAL COURT ERRED IN FAILING TO INSTRUCT AND ADVISE THE JURY THAT EACH COUNT OF THE INDICTMENT CALLED FOR A MANDATORY JAIL TERM OF 5 YEARS UPON CONVICTION.

STATUTE INVOLVED

The only statutes involved are 26 U.S.C.A. §4724(c) and §7237(b).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit for which review is sought by this petition, decided an important question of federal law which has not been but should be settled by this Court.

The petitioner was charged and convicted in the United States District Court in Tampa, Florida under a two count indictment charging him with offenses proscribed by 26 U.S.C.A. §4705(a) (count one) and 26 U.S.C.A. §4724(c) (count two). Conviction under count one carried a mandatory minimum five-year sentence without probation.

At the conclusion of the petitioner's trial in the District Court, the petitioner requested the court to instruct and advise the jury that conviction for the offenses charged in both counts of the indictment carried mandatory jail terms. The District Court denied the request and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed the trial court's ruling.

ARGUMENT

The failure to give the requested instruction left the jury with the erroneous impression and belief that the Court had the discretion and function to impose a sentence justified by the evidence and other circumstances surrounding the charge, evidence and trial. Indeed, juries are expressly charged that it is the function of the Court and Judge to impose the appropriate sentence, which necessarily leads them to believe that the Court and Judge do have a discretion. That, of course, is not true where there is a mandatory minimum sentence applicable, and the jury should be so advised.

A juror is charged with the duty to exercise his function in the "reasonable man" state of mind. He is further required as a "reasonable man" to find guilt only where there is proof "beyond a reasonable doubt". How can a jury subjectively and objectively use a yardstick of "reasonableness" when they are in the dark as to a material portion of the applicable law.

CONCLUSION

The issuance of a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit will enable this Court to require an appropriate jury instruction where mandatory minimum sentences are applicable upon conviction, and clear up the misconception given all juries under current practice.

Respectfully submitted,

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IN THE

United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

No. 27619

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

EVELIO DEL TORO,
Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida

(May 18, 1970)

Before BROWN, Chief Judge, TUTTLE and MORGAN, Circuit Judges.

BROWN, Chief Judge: Appellant was found guilty by a jury and convicted of selling heroin not pursuant to a written order on an official form in violation of 26 U.S.C.A. § 4705(a)[1] (count one), and of possessing

[1] "It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter, exchange, or give away narcotic drugs except in pursuance of a written order of the person to whom such article is sold, bartered, exchanged, or given, on a

heroin without having registered and paid the tax provided for by 26 U.S.C.A. §§ 4701[2] and 4702[3] in violation of 26 U.S.C.A. § 4724(c)[4] (count two). He was sentenced to serve the minimum mandatory term of five years on count one[5] and a separate sentence of five years on

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form to be issued in blank for that purpose by the Secretary or his delegate."

26 U.S.C.A. § 4705(a).

2 "(a) Rate. — There shall be imposed an internal revenue tax upon narcotic drugs, produced in or imported into the United States, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, at the rate of 1 cent per ounce, and any fraction of an ounce in a package shall be taxed as an ounce. The tax imposed by this subsection shall be in addition to any import duty imposed on narcotic drugs.

(b) *By whom paid.* — The tax imposed by subsection (a) shall be paid by the importer, manufacturer, producer, or compounder."

26 U.S.C.A. § 4701.

3 "Every person so possessing or disposing of such pharmaceutical preparation shall, register as required in section 4722 and, if he is not paying a tax under section 4721, shall pay a special tax of $1 for each year, or fractional part thereof, in which he is engaged in such occupation, to the official in charge of the collection district in which he carries on such occupation as provided in sub-part C."

26 U.S.C.A. § 4702 (a) (2) (c).

4 "It shall be unlawful for any person who has not registered and paid the special tax provided for by this subpart or section 4702(a) to have in his possession or under his control narcotic drugs; and such possession or control shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of this subsection and subsection (a), and also a violation of the provisions of sections 4721 and 4722 * * *."

26 U.S.C.A. § 4724(c).

5 "Whoever commits an offense, or conspires to commit an offense, described in section 4705(a) or section 4742(a) shall be imprisoned not less than 5 or more than 20 years and, in addition, may be fined not more than $20,000. * * *"

count two,[6] the sentences to run concurrently. On appeal Appellant asserts four grounds for reversal: (i) entrapment was established as a matter of law, (ii) the jury should have been instructed that each count car-

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26 U.S.C.A. § 7237(b).

Section (d) provides that this five years must be served.

> — Upon Conviction —.
>
> (1) of any offense the penalty for which is provided in subsection (b) of this section.
>
> the imposition or execution of sentence shall not be suspended, probation shall be granted and in the case of a violation of a law relating to narcotic drugs, section 4202 of title 18, United States Code, and the Act of July 15, 1932 (47 Stat. 696; D.C.Code 24-201 and following), as amended, shall not apply.

26 U.S.C.A. § 7237(d). This statute is constitutional, Lathem v. United States, *infra*, see Part III, *infra*.

[6] The Trial Judge sentenced Appellant to five years on count two thinking that this was the minimum mandatory sentence provided by the statute. The Judge and Appellant's counsel apparently labored under the mistaken belief that first-time possession of heroin (this was Appellant's first offense) carries a mandatory five-year penalty. This is not correct under 26 U.S.C.A. § 7237. A minimum sentence of two years with the possibility of suspension of sentence, probation or parole is provided:

> "— Whoever commits an offense, or conspires to commit an offense, described in part I or part II of chapter 39 for which no specific penalty is otherwise provided, shall be imprisoned not less than 2 or more than 10 years and, in addition, may be fined not more than $20,000."

26 U.S.C.A. § 7237(a).

Section 4724(c) is in part of subchapter A of chapter 39. Section 7237(d), note 5, *supra*, providing that sentences must be served, does not apply to section (a) unless it is the offender's second or subsequent offense.

Of course, the erroneous assumption has no effect on the validity of Appellant's five-year sentences under count one. Because the sentence under count one must stand, there is no point in discussing the effect of the mistaken belief on the five-year concurrent sentence under count two. We therefore pretermit it (see part IV, *infra*).

ried a mandatory five-year sentence, (iii) five years imprisonment is cruel and unusual punishment; and (iv) the conviction under count two (the possession count) violates the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination under the authority of *Leary v. United States*, 1969, ___ U.S. ___, ___ S.Ct. ___, 23 L.Ed.2d 57.[7]

Contentions (i), (ii), and (iii) are apparently aimed at the convictions and sentences under both counts. As to count one we find them to be without merit and affirm the conviction under the first count. Under the concurrent sentence doctrine we do not discuss contentions (i), (ii), and (iii) as to count two (see note 6, *supra*). This leaves only (iv), which applies only to count two, and we pretermit discussion of it.

The evidence showed that on June 28, 1967, Menendez, a paid informer for the Florida Bureau of Narcotics, pursuant to a pre-arranged plan with a Florida State Board of Narcotics undercover agent, Sanchez, asked Appellant if he cared to sell "something to somebody." Appellant agreed to do so and later that day arranged and consummated a sale of heroin with Sanchez. After the capsules had been analyzed, a warrant was issued for Appellant, and he was later apprehended.

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[7]This is not a *Leary* case since it deals with heroin (covered generally by 26 U.S.C.A. §§ 4701-4736), not marihuana (covered generally by 26 U.S.C.A. §§ 4741-4762). As to count one the *Leary* principles have been rejected by Minor v. United States, 1969, ___ U.S. ___, ___ S.Ct. ___, 24 L.Ed.2d 283. As to count two and the principles of *Leary*, see part IV, *infra*.

I. Entrapment

At the trial Appellant testified that he had been threatened and coerced into making the sale. He contends that this coercion constituted entrapment as a matter of law and that his motion for acquittal should have been granted on this ground. But the only evidence of entrapment came from Appellant himself and is contradicted to a great extent by Menendez.

In *Sherman v. United States*, 1958, 356 U.S. 369, 78 S.Ct. 819, 2 L.Ed.2d 848, the Supreme Court held that entrapment was established as a matter of law under the test of *Sorrells v. United States*, 1932, 287 U.S. 435, 53 S.Ct. 210, 77 L.Ed. 413, when the evidence showed petitioner had repeatedly refused to sell narcotics to a supposedly suffering informant but was finally overborne and prevailed upon to make the sale only after repeated requests predicated on the pretended suffering. In *Suarez v. United States*, 5 Cir., 1962, 309 F.2d 709, we stated that

> "Clearly, the question as to whether the government officials merely afforded the defendant an opportunity to commit a crime, which the defendant voluntarily committed when such opportunity afforded itself; or whether the offense originated in the mind of the government agent who lured the defendant into its commission, is an issue to be decided by a jury, unless the evidence admits of no other interpretation but that the defendant was entrapped."

309 F.2d at 711. We stated this in *Lathem v. United States*, 5 Cir., 1958, 259 F.2d 393.

The evidence in the instant case does not meet these requirements. Appellant's testimony that he was threatened by Menendez was specifically contradicted by Menendez. This obviously set up a credibility question for the jury.

> "Indulging a presumption in favor of the Government as we must do on appeal, we conclude that there was ample evidence for the jury to find that Suarez was not entrapped."

Suarez, supra, at 711.

II. The Court's Charge

Appellant's second contention — that the Court should have advised the jury that conviction for sale carries a mandatory minimum five-year term without probation (see note 5, *supra*) — flies in the face of our holding in *Pope v. United States*, 5 Cir., 1962, 298 F.2d 507, *cert. denied*, 381 U.S. 941, ____ S.Ct. ____, ____ L.Ed. 2d ____. There we stated: "To inform the jury [concerning] matters relating to disposition of the defendant tends to draw the attention of the jury away from their chief function as sole judges of the facts, open the door to compromise verdicts and to confuse the issue or issues to be decided." It is the function of the jury to determine the facts and thereby the guilt or innocence of the defendant. It is the function of the judge to impose sentence. Recognizing that ordinari-

ly there is no reason why the jury should be advised of something that has nothing to do with its duty; Appellant contends that knowledge of the mandatory nature of the sentence would make the jury take a closer look at the evidence before them on the issue of guilt. But this is not the jury's function. The jury is to find guilt or innocence on the basis of the legal standards set out in the Judge's charge, and the consequence in terms of punishment is a matter for Congress on mandatory sentences or for the Court within limits fixed by the statute.

III. Cruel and Unusual Punishment

Appellant's third contention is that five years for a first offender with a good record is cruel and unusual punishment. But without more, we adhere to *Lathem, supra*, which holds the opposite — that five years without probation for a first offense is not cruel and unusual punishment.

IV. Self-Incrimination

Appellant's *Leary* contention is aimed only at the conviction on count two (possession by one who has not registered and paid the tax). We pretermit discussion of this issue under the concurrent sentence doctrine.

After *Minor v. United States*, 1969, ___ U.S. ___, ___ S.Ct. ___, 24 L.Ed.2d 283 there can be no doubt of the constitutionality of § 4705(a) and Appellant's conviction on count one. We have shown that Appellant's other contentions as to this count do not require

its reversal either. Since the sentence under count one is legislatively fixed at a five-year minimum and cannot be suspended, probated, or the prisoner given parole (note 5, *supra*), a wrestling match with the *Leary* question under count two is unnecessary. Even if we sided with Appellant, our aid would be useless because he would still have to serve the five years on count one. Remand for resentencing would accomplish nothing. *United States v. Bigham*, 5 Cir., 1970, ___ F.2d ___ [No. 27285, Jan. 28, 1970]; *United States v. Ponsaloye*, 5 Cir., 1969, 419 F.2d 1299, *cert denied*, 1970, ___ U.S. ___, ___ S.Ct. ___, ___ L.Ed.2d ___; *Hiralal Sahi v. United States*, 1943, 320 U.S. 81, 63 S.Ct. 1375, 87 L.Ed. 1774; see *Benton v. Maryland*, 1969, 395 U.S. 784, 89 S.Ct. 2056, 23 L.Ed.2d 707; cf. *United States v. Hooper*, D.C. Cir., 1970, ___ F.2d ___ [6 Crim. Law Rep. 2415.]

AFFIRMED.

Dec. 15 Pr. Cts. Inc. N. O., La.

United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

Appeal from the United States District Court for the

J U D G M E N T

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the United States District Court for the [illegible] of Florida, and was argued by counsel;

ON CONSIDERATION WHEREOF, It is now here ordered and adjudged by this Court that the judgment of the said District Court in this cause be, and the same is hereby, affirmed.

Issued As Mandate:

No. 27519

versus

EVELIO DEL TORO,

(, 19)

ON PETITION FOR REHEARING

Before BROWN, Chief Judge, TUTTLE and MORGAN, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

IT IS ORDERED that the petition for rehearing filed in the above entitled and numbered cause be and the same is hereby

SUPREME COURT, U. S.

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
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No. 404

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1970

EVELIO DEL TORO, PETITIONER,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

ERWIN N. GRISWOLD
Solicitor General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1970

No. 404

EVELIO DEL TORO, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

Petitioner was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida of selling heroin not pursuant to an order form in violation of 26 U.S.C. 4705(a) and was sentenced to imprisonment for five years.[1] The court of appeals affirmed in an opinion (Pet. App. 1–8) which is not yet reported.

The sole contention raised here is that the district court erred in refusing to charge the jury, as requested by petitioner, that conviction for the offense carried a mandatory jail term. As the court below properly

[1] Petitioner was given a concurrent sentence under a count charging a violation of 26 U.S.C. 4724c. The court of appeals did not reach the validity of the conviction on that count and petitioner does not here challenge that aspect of the decision below.

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held, to inform the jury of matters relating to the possible terms of punishment is to draw the attention of the jury away from their duty to determine facts.[2]

It is therefore respectfully submitted that the petition for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

ERWIN N. GRISWOLD,
Solicitor General.

AUGUST 1970.

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[2] The considerations which have led legislators to allow a jury to rule on the question of life or death are different from those involved in informing the jury about permissible terms of imprisonment. In any event, even in death cases, the question of punishment would not be submitted to a jury in the federal courts in the absence of a properly implemented legislative judgment that the matter should be determined by a jury. See *United States* v. *Jackson*, 390 U.S. 570.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1970